

S155. Misbranding of Metilol. U. S. * * * v. 6 Dozen Bottles of Metilol. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 11371. I. S. No. 17071-r. S. No. E-1764.)

On October 4, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Porto Rico, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 6 dozen bottles of Metilol, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Ponce, P. R., alleging that the article was offered for sale and sold in Ponce, P. R., on September 2, 1919, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part, "Metilol Johnson The Logan Pharmacal Co., Philadelphia, U. S. A."

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the tablets consisted essentially of hexamethylene tetramine, nutmeg, and cubebs.

It was alleged in substance in the libel that the article was misbranded so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser or purchasers thereof for the reason that certain statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of said article, appearing on the carton, on the bottle label, and in the circular accompanying the same, falsely and fraudulently represented it to be an efficient urethral antiseptic and ideal anti-blennorrhagic specific for the rapid suppression of purulent discharges and general blennorrhagic ailments, as the safest internal treatment for all kinds of urethral discharges, that it would prevent epididymitis and consequent bad effects of blennorrhagia, as a relief from purulent fluxes in general, as a preventive of epididymitis, stricture, and ills consequent to blennorrhagia, as the ideal treatment for the rapid suppression of the urethral fluxes in general, causing the disappearance of the blennorrhagia, whether acute or chronic, as a preventive of the secondary effects of said diseases, in particular those which may originate from the secretion of the prostate gland, and as destructive of the gonococcus and as a preventive of inflammation of the parts, and of the extreme difficulty in urinating, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not.

On November 28, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the product, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

S156. Misbranding of Madame Dean Vaginal Suppositories. U. S. * * * v. 3 Dozen Boxes, More or Less, of Madame Dean Vaginal Suppositories. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 11450. I. S. No. 8714-r. S. No. C-1532.)

On October 14, 1919, the United States attorney for the Western District of Oklahoma, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of a certain article, labeled in part "Madame Dean Vaginal Suppositories," remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Oklahoma City, Okla., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about February 24, 1919, by Martin Rudy, Lancaster, Pa., and transported from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of Oklahoma, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the suppositories consisted essentially of a bismuth salt, alum, boric acid, tannin, and a trace of powdered plant drug in a cacao butter base.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel in that certain statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article, appearing on the label on the package containing, and in the circular and booklet accompanying the article, falsely and fraudulently represented the article to be effective for the relief of vaginitis, vulvitis, gonorrhœal inflammation, leucorrhœal discharge, leucorrhœa or whites, gonorrhœa, inflammation, congestion and ulceration of the vagina, and similar female complaints, whereas, in truth and in fact, it was not effective.

On January 30, 1920, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

S157. Adulteration and misbranding of tankage. U. S. * * * v. 15 Sacks, More or Less, of Tankage. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 11493. I. S. No. 8081-r. S. No. C-1549.)

On or about October 17, 1919, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of a certain quantity of an article, labeled in part "Tankage," remaining unsold in the original unbroken package at Cameron, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about August 28, 1919, by the Schalker Packing Co., Leavenworth, Kans., and transported from the State of Kansas into the State of Missouri, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel in that a substance containing approximately only 41 per cent of protein had been substituted wholly or in part for an article containing 60.65 per cent of protein.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in that the statement on the label on the package containing the article, to wit, "Protein 60.65%," was false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser.

On March 12, 1920, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

S158. Misbranding of Genlum Oil. U. S. * * * v. 2 Dozen Bottles, More or Less, of Oculum Oil. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 12540. I. S. No. 8136-r. S. No. C-1874.)

On April 3, 1920, the United States attorney for the Western District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of a certain quantity of an article, labeled in part "Oculum Oil," remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Kansas City, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about February 12, 1918, by the Hancock Inoculum Co., Inc., Salem, Va., and transported from the State of Virginia into the State of Missouri, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of oil of turpentine with a small amount of oil of amber and an orange coloring.